

construction were asked to exclude construction activities from their minerals census reports. On the other hand, metal mining establishments were requested to report expenditures for treatment plant and other construction.) A part of the difference between contract payments and contract receipts is probably explained by the inclusion of payments by mine operators for contract hauling and the exclusion from the mining services industries of establishments predominately engaged in hauling. The table at the top of the preceding page summarizes, by metal mining industry served, the reported data on payments and receipts for contract services and capital expenditures on construction in Major Group 10 in 1963.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL ORES

Industry 1092—Mercury Ores. This industry represents establishments primarily engaged in mining, milling, or otherwise preparing mercury ores. This industry includes the production of metallic mercury by furnacing or retorting at the mine site.

Industry 1093—Titanium Ores. This industry represents establishments primarily engaged in mining, milling, or otherwise preparing titanium ores.

Industry 1094—Uranium-Radium-Vanadium Ores. This industry represents establishments primarily engaged in mining, milling, or otherwise preparing uranium-radium-vanadium ores.

Industry 1099—Metallic Minerals (Ores). Not Elsewhere Classified. This industry represents establishments primarily engaged in mining, milling, or otherwise preparing miscellaneous metallic minerals (ores), not elsewhere classified, such as antimony, beryllium, germanium, palladium, tin, zirconium, and rare-earth ores.

The total value of shipments and receipts of the Miscellaneous Metal Ores Industries in 1963 was \$355 million, of which primary products of these industries amounted to \$343 million, and secondary products, receipts for services, and products purchased and resold without further processing to \$12 million. Of this total value for the group, the Mercury Ores Industry accounted for \$4 million; the Titanium Ores Industry, \$22 million; the Uranium-Radium-Vanadium Ores Industry, \$326 million; and the Metallic Ores, N.E.C., Industry, \$3 million.

The above value figures for the Miscellaneous Metal Ores Industries represent gross value of shipments and receipts and contain duplication arising from the inclusion of the value of

minerals transferred from one establishment to other establishments in the same "industry" for treatment. For the group as a whole, the value of minerals transferred to other establishments for treatment amounted to about \$82 million, or 23 percent of the gross value of shipments of all industries in this group. Of the total value of minerals transferred for treatment, 99 percent was in the Uranium-Radium-Vanadium Ores Industry.

The production index for the primary products of the miscellaneous metal ores industries increased to 491 in 1963 from the 1958 level of 441. The unit value index for 1963 was 79 compared to 93 for 1958. Both indexes were computed on a basis of 1954 = 100. For the Mercury Ores Industry the production index for 1963 was 90 compared to 193 for 1958. For the Titanium Ores Industry the 1963 production index was 168 compared with 109 for 1958. For the Uranium-Radium-Vanadium Ores Industry the 1963 production index was 679 compared with 600 for 1958 and for the Metallic Ores, N.E.C. Industry, the production index was 260 for 1963 and 285 for 1958.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, value of shipments and receipts, cost of supplies, etc.) are reported for each establishment as a whole: Aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments in the industry, but